

BLUE GRASS BLADE.

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Barley Moore
Editor

Prohibition and Woman Suffrage Make a Grand Stride at Chicago.

Elsewhere in this issue is an account of the meeting of all the reform parties at Chicago on January 20.

It is the grandest move forward that has ever been given to Prohibition and Woman Suffrage, not even excepting the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of Prohibition. If these resolutions are adopted by the St. Louis Convention on the 22nd of February, there is a fighting chance for a Prohibition president in 1892, and almost a foregone conclusion that we will have one in 1896.

If they are not adopted at St. Louis, it is almost certain that the Peoples party will split and the Prohibition element in it will join the Prohibitionist, and there is a strong probability that the Prohibition element in all of the others will split off and come to Prohibition.

I heartily endorse the resolutions that the Chicago Conference recommended, with a little explanation that I will make about the woman suffrage plank in *proprio loco*.

The first resolution is against the present system of National Banks.

The system is wrong because it is extortionate, and the people allow the extortion because they do not understand it or can not help themselves.

A national banker or a corporation buys government bonds with his or their money.

The government pays four per cent on those bonds. Then the banker uses these bonds as collateral upon which to borrow money from the government, and he lends the money thus borrowed for six per cent.

The individual who borrows money from that bank has to pay the banker eight per cent for his money, and also has to pay the government, in taxes, his *pro rata* of four per cent for that money, making in all twelve per cent that the bank gets. But, whether or not he ever borrows a dollar from any bank, he is compelled by taxes, always to pay to the government his *pro rata* of the four per cent, that the national banks get on their investment in bonds.

The country is full of national banks, and they are almost invariably doing well. It is simply because the people are taxed to support them.

The second resolution says "the saloon is the greatest enemy of reform," and demands its suppression; and while not so full as the planks of the Prohibition National platform on that point is simply a concise expression of the same idea.

The third resolution favors the government control of railroads, and the ownership of them if that proves to be desirable. It is good and I am in favor of it.

The fourth resolution is opposed to alien ownership of land, and wants a "reasonable limitation upon the amount of land that may be owned by a corporation or individual." This is indefinite, though I am satisfied there is no harm in it. It may be difficult of application. There is nothing in it that antagonizes the National Prohibition platform, and I am, under those circumstances, in favor of adopting it, as a matter of expediency.

The fifth, and last, of the resolutions is "that we favor municipal suffrage for women, with an educational qualification." I am in favor of just as broad a suffrage for women as for men, or a little broader for the women if possible; but municipal suffrage is that part of it which is especially against the saloon, and therefore the kind most needed; and, as the resolution does not limit the suffrage to municipal, I am in favor of its being endorsed by the Prohibitionists in the convention of all the reform parties at St. Louis on February 22nd.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar bitterly opposed the resolution because it is only for municipal suffrage, but I believe she is mistaken in that view of it, and I am satisfied that we can trust Miss Frances E. Willard not to compromise Woman suffrage.

I believe that it would be an advance of the woman suffrage idea to have the Prohibition party make a plank at its national convention in St. Louis, June 21st adopting unqualifiedly "municipal

pal suffrage for women, with an educational qualification," rather than to leave universal suffrage for women, subject to the decision of the individual states, as it now stands in the National Prohibition platform.

I think that general suffrage for women would necessarily ensue in a very short time after they gained municipal suffrage, and that to take the municipal "half loaf" while we could get it, would be the quickest way to get there, and get the other half.

All of the Reform Parties at the Chicago Conference Declare for Prohibition and Woman Suffrage.

On Wednesday, January 20, in Chicago, was held a conference including prominent representatives of the Farmers' Alliance, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Greenback faction, the National Reform party, the People's party and the Union Labor party. Miss Frances E. Willard presided. In her opening address she developed the scheme in hand, which was in effect to form a union of all the reform elements of the country. She indicated in plain terms, however, that this meeting was only for consultation, and no one would be bound by the action taken.

Prof. Dickie said he could not speak officially for the Prohibition party and pledge its fealty to the new party; but he thought those present could compare notes and ascertain how the various reformers could get together on a general platform.

Mr. De la Matyr declared that for these organizations to longer remain apart and act independently would be almost criminal. "Our enemies are united and we are divided," he said. "In Ohio, he added, 'the sentiment of the people is for Prohibition.'"

Mr. Tashneck asserted that the next platform of the People's party would be shorter than the one adopted at Cincinnati.

Prof. Miller of Chicago, represented the National Reform party, explained the objects it has in view and advocated a union of all bodies represented.

Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, spoke at some length, favoring the plan, and also for a platform containing prohibition, declarations on land, money, transportation and woman suffrage, clasping them all with the white ribbon.

The Prohibitionists declared subsequently that "Prohibitionists can not favor any platform which does not pronounce against the saloon."

When the joint conference was reassembled there was a renewal of the discussion as to what should go into the platform.

Following is the address as finally adopted without dissent:

The undersigned expressing a consensus of opinion of an informal voluntary gathering of members of the People's party, the Prohibition party and the National Reform party, held the 27th of January, 1892, at the Sherman house, Chicago, arrogating to themselves no right to speak authoritatively for any one but themselves or to dictate the future course of platform of any organization, but perceiving the absolute necessity which exists that the people rising up in their primal capacity as citizens and voters should wrest the government of the State and the Nation from those who have so long misgoverned both, hereby put forth the following suggestions to the people of the United States, upon which we ourselves are substantially agreed. We are in favor of a consolidation of all political elements in behalf of these issues, to wit:

1. That money should be issued by the general government, without the intervention of any private institutions, in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country, and such money should be a full legal tender for all debts both private and public.

2. That the saloon is the great enemy of reform in these matters. As the chief foundation of corruption in our politics we denounce its pernicious influence upon our country and demand its suppression.

3. All means of public transportation and communication should be controlled by the government to obtain for all the people equal and equitable advantages in such services and if the effort to so control said means of transportation and communication shall prove impracticable then we favor government ownership of the same.

4. That we are opposed to speculation in land and alien ownership of the same and we demand a reasonable limitation of the amount of land that may be owned by a corporation or individual.

5. That we favor municipal suffrage for women, with an educational qualification. Ignatius Donnelly, E. J. Wheeler, Frances E. Willard, J. B. Weaver, G. M. Miller, E. Evans.

The following were appointed to present the addresses to the St. Louis convention: Dr. G. D. la Matyr, Frances E. Willard, G. W. Miller, J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Samuel Dickie and E. J. Wheeler.

Judge Morton Awfully off on Woman Suffrage.

Judge I am for you, old pard; and that last Lexington instruction to the grand jury is almost as good Prohibition as if I had done it myself. But Lord man, that was an awful bad break you made on Woman Suffrage.

I believe you are saying the best things of any man in authority, in Kentucky. Of course we don't expect you to get away to Bro. McGarvey and me—two distinguished divines—all at once; but you are getting there all the same.

But let me tell you my dear brother, you went out of your way to make just a little "slam" against woman suffrage in that instruction, and if Mrs. Josephine K. Henry could reply to what you said about it, there simply would not be a grease spot of you left.

Your argument would not hold corn shucks, much less water.

You state that ninety persons have been indicted for violation of the liquor law and then you say:

"There are twelve women among this number. This is a heavy slam against the doctrine that woman suffrage will cure the liquor traffic."

In the old Ray's Arithmetic that I used to study—that Bro. J. M. Overstreet says is the only infallible book in the world—12 from 90 leaves 78. Now fix that up according to the "double rule of three" some how, and if twelve women violating the law is a slam against woman suffrage, don't the fact that seventy-eight men violate the same law slam against man suffrage just six and a half times that hard?

You shot at a deer and killed a calf. You meant to say that it was a "heavy slam" against man suffrage.

I am for you as I said, and I am not going to let these Prohibition cranks bounce you, and I ain't a going to let the women get their fingers into your wool; but if you are going to do any of that kind of Prohibition talk you might as well let woman suffrage go along with it from the beginning; for they are links of the same sausage, and if you think you can talk Prohibition and leave woman suffrage out in the cold, you will find you will have to go back and do it all over again.

I know you had Editor Caldwell and Alderman Treacy ready to go to jail here once, for a libelous imputation of injustice to you, and the Governor pardoned them, but I don't care much if you do put me in jail in that new jail, if you give me a front room. I never did live in a house as fine and elegant and comfortable as that jail, and I would like to try it, and have the state pay my board, and have the "Flower commission" furnish me nosegays from Bell's, and then I could say what I please about the toughs and they couldn't get me.

But what I was going to say is that it looked a little tight on my friend Davidson to score it into him like you did about that "three indictment" business, and leave his pard, Bro. Alfred, the Lieutenant Governor, out in the cold like you did, when they were both indicted.

You have worn your ermine suit as immaculately as the proverbially clean little animal upon the back of which it grows, but in order that the scales of justice may hang in your grasp, on a dead water level, I want you to hit "Mitch" a little pat too the next time you come down on "Hall" with your judicial "black snake."

Paris, Texas, Wants to Hear About Paris, Kentucky.

PARIS, TEXAS, Feb. 2, '92. Editor Blue Grass Blade.

SIR—Will you send me a half dozen copies of your paper of Jan. 23, 1892, containing the article in reference to the Christian church or J. B. Sweeney and oblige Yours truly,

A. T. ODENEAL

It had thirty cents in it, but I had to send that and a lot of others back who sent for that issue, because they were all soon sold out.

I believe I will print the whole

Paris business in a "tract," and just knock out that church. The average Prohibition tract is too absurd. You just give me the con-tract, and I won't re-tract and I will get up something that will at-tract, and I will run that Paris shebang worse dis-tract-ed than that fellow there said I was.

Write me and tell me how many tracts, at a cent a piece, you will take that will contain the whole Paris racket—everything that I have printed about it.

Many of the Prohibition "tracts" and "bombs" are about as effectual as the Pope's bull against the comet. But if you will agree to take enough of my tracts to pay for the printing of it, I will show you that the "Christian" Church at Paris Kentucky, is the backbone of the damnest infamy that ever disgraced civilization, and I will do it by producing the written testimony of men and women in full fellowship in that church.

"Silver and Gold Have I None, but Such as I Have Give I Unto You."

HARRISBURG, KY., Feb. 3, '92. Charles C. Moore, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I feel that I am greatly indebted to you, but have no other way of liquidating it except by writing to thank you for the enjoyment and benefit I derive from reading your paper.

I am with you, and sympathize with you in the great cause in which you have taken so active a part, and in the valiant attacks you have made on the common enemy.

By the common enemy, I mean the concentrated damnation distilled from the seum and offal of hell, for the destruction of humanity and damnation of souls.

When men become so degraded that they will put themselves to infinite labor and expense to make such ruinous stuff their names should be written in red on the murderer's list. And yet how much more terrible it is to think that men will so abuse themselves as to peddle this damnation over the counter at so much a damn.

In this country where the people are said to be the power, the only thing for them to do is to blot the whole liquor traffic out of existence, and make it a thing of the past.

With whisky on one end of the plank and politics on the other, the great mass of humanity as a center of balance, we are indeed in a deplorable state.

Whisky is the General-in-Chief, the great king serpent of all the devil's forces on earth. When we meet a venomous serpent in the path we don't go around to our neighbors and complain what a nuisance it is. We don't say to it, "Ugh! you are a nasty looking thing; I don't like to look at you; you go away." We don't do these things, but we destroy it. That is the only chance for humanity in its contest with liquor; and you Bro. Moore, are doing more to bring that contest to a head than any other man in the world. Afraid of having disturbed you too long I will close asking you to remember that I am with you tooth and nail.

W. P. SMITH.

I print this as a sample of the righteous indignation against the liquor infamy, that is growing bigger and stronger every day, all over this country.

Just a few days before this gentleman writes to me Judge Jere Morton, a man who has voted for Democracy all his life, and can not be supposed to be infected with the Prohibition mania, said to a Lexington grand-jury that of the indictments brought into his court there were ninety for lawlessness and crime growing out of the liquor traffic and that these ninety were three-fourths or four-fifths of all the indictments that had been brought in. Then he rebuked the people of Lexington, by telling them that the only man out of them all who had been indicted in more than one instance, had three indictments against him, and he was the man they had selected to be Mayor of the city.

Think of it men of Lexington, who claim to be decent and moral, and who have sons and daughters. Think of it, you presidents and professors of our colleges, who are inviting the youth of the land to come here and live, and breathe the moral atmosphere of this place until their educations are completed.

Wont you be disgraced, and your institutions of learning damaged, if it goes out to the world, that a man who has been thus signalled, by a Judge that all of us are proud to honor, has been selected by you to be the Mayor of the city of Lexington?

The peels of the funeral bells of

members of our most prominent families, old and young, that were killed by whisky, have barely died away in your ears, and crime and misery in every conceivable form is daily reported to you, and Judge Morton, a Democratic leader, tells you three-fourths or four-fifths of it is from the liquor traffic.

You know that as soon as the liquor traffic is suppressed in Fayette county, and this city, that the best people from all over the country will crowd here to live and educate their children, and that the brutal faces of the gamblers that disgrace the streets with their presence will leave here. Is it all that a true gentleman is called upon to do simply to vote against this one man and this one Democratic ticket that is presented here?

Surely not. You must not only vote against it, but you must talk against it and denounce it. Make the whole liquor business infamous, until every man who is engaged in it can only walk these streets the object of the contempt of every good citizen who sees him and knows him.

About that Mailing Machine.

PILLAR POINT, N. Y., Jan. 19, '92. C. C. Moore, Lexington, Ky.

Please find enclosed \$1.00 which I donate for your mailing machine. I like your editorials because you how to the line. That's what counts.

Yours truly,

J. GOULD.

I have not kept an account of what I have received for the mailing machine. But would guess in found numbers to this date (Feb. 4) about half as much as it will cost. But I will have one anyhow.

"I am with you on that Million Vote Pledge."

EARLINGTON, KY., Feb. 4, 1892. C. C. Moore, Esq.

DEAR SIR—You will find enclosed check for \$2.00 for which you will please send the Blade to Mr. Frank Lisk for one year, and another dollar for myself for six months.

I don't know just when my time expired, but I want this to pay from that time. I am no richer now than when I subscribed at the poor man's rate, but your paper is worth twice as much as I thought it possibly could be.

I am with you on that "Million vote pledge."

Yours etc,

W. J. DULIN.

Rev. L. A. Outler of Richmond, Virginia, says Hypocritical Christians Killed Fred Henry.

(From part of an article in People's Friend, Manchester Va.)

The Guide says: "Most brutal and bloody murders occur all over the state nearly every week. We have them in Louisville very frequently." But besides this, accidents the results of drunkenness, or whisky drinking, are of frequent occurrence. Think of the death of young Fred Henry of Kentucky. He and two other newspaper men and the engineer, killed, by the train running through an open switch, left open by a drunken man! His father and mother, distinguished and elegant people, suffering what can not be told and only the heart can feel, and their souls refusing to be comforted. Who killed Fred Henry? The whisky traffic. Who killed him? The political parties that support and defend the execrable liquor trade. Who killed him? The Legislature that passed the law granting the sale of intoxicating liquors for money. Who killed him? The voters who authorized their representatives to pass that iniquitous law. Who killed him? The hypocritical church members, who vote for licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, or vote for a political party that throws the protection of the law around this accursed infamy.

Where art Thou, Bro. Winslow? Here's Another Fellow After Your man Keeley.

(From the Medical Brief.)

KEELEY TREATMENT.

The chloride of gold cure, for the cure of the morphia, opium and whisky habit, has been pretty well advertised of late. It is a humbug equal to the Koch cure for consumption. Two or three of the patients who have spent from \$300 to \$500 each for the gold cure, without benefit, have come under my observation. I am positive that there is not a grain of

bichloride of gold ever used in the treatment. It is simply a daily reduction of the use of the drug until they are tapered off. Then the strongest tonics are administered. Fluid extracts of nuxvomica, quinine, etc., in large doses. If the patient has will power left sufficient to resist his desire for the drug, he may be regarded as on the road to health. Any physician can treat these habits just as successfully as Keeley. All the chloride of gold in christendom would fail to cure in some cases. The love of the "crater" is too strong, and its soothing influence too captivating to be resisted.

A. R. BODLEY, M. D. Quenemo, Kan.

In the Blade is the advertisement of a Keeley cure at Cynthiana. It is put there by the business management of Bro. Neal. I am satisfied that the whole Keeley business is an unmitigated humbug; but I know there are men who honestly think different, and the gentlemen of high standing at Cynthiana who endorse that one, and Bro. Neal who puts in the advertisement, must assume the responsibility of it. I will not.

Gives the Blade Tally and Hits Stanford a Swipe.

MILLERSBURG, Ky., Feb. 2, '92. Mr. C. C. Moore.

DEAR SIR—You will find enclosed \$1.00 to pay for Blade.

It has been coming since sometime last Summer. Please send it to Mr. Thomas H. Collier of this place. He has seen one issue of it and wants it sent to him.

His means like my own, are limited, but he is a man of his word, strictly honest, and is above playing Stanford with you.

The Blade is double edged, very sharp, cuts right and left, very pointed, and is no respecter of persons but is a respecter of character. It exposes the corruptions of the political parties and office holders. It also unveils, and brings out of darkness into light, the hidden cloven foot of the different churches. I wish the Blade could be read by every family in the state. Don't fail to send paper to T. H. Collier of this place.

Respectfully

THOMAS J. SHIFF.

A "Freethinking" Editor Sits Down Between Two Stools.

UNCASVILLE, CON. Feb. 2, '92. PUBLISHER OF THE BLUE GRASS BLADE.

—Your paper has been coming as an exchange to the Ensign, but the latter being discontinued I must ask you to stop the Blade.

Several temperance papers larger than the Ensign exchanged with me, but never a Freethought paper, although I was championing Freethought.

It shows the liberality of temperance people, and that Freethinkers are just as I always found them to be the meanest and stingiest class I ever saw.

J. W. FITCH.

Bro. Fitch began the Ensign as a Prohibition paper and sent me to exchange with him. I did so with pleasure and wrote some thing commendatory of him, in the Blade.

He then soured on Prohibition and announced that the Ensign would thereafter be run as a "freethought" paper. I noted the departure and expressed my regret in the Blade, and he quit sending me the Ensign.

And now comes the above. After all the complaint of the alleged illiberality of Prohibitionists, that is made by some Prohibition editors, there remains the fact that the liberty of Prohibitionists is continually remarked by the liquor editors when they are complaining that the liquorites do not support them; and now this "freethinking" brother is doing the same.

A Postmaster Friend to the Blade.

YARNALTON, KY., Feb. 3, '92. C. C. Moore.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find my check for \$4.00 for your paper as follows: \$2.00 for Mrs. Thornton Moore for one year, \$1.00 for M. L. Yeary for six months, and \$1.00 to Lige Stamper for one year.

Send all to this office. I don't ask any commission as postmaster, as the benefit your paper is to the reader will more than repay any money commission.

Send copy this week.

Yours truly,

F. P. DRAKE.

FOR THE SPRING! WHITE GOODS

IN SMALL AND LARGE CHECKS. IN WIDE AND NARROW STRIPES. IN PLAIN GOODS, NEW, PRETTY.

EMBROIDERIES

Pretty little edges in Swiss and Nainsook. Insertions to match all edges. Handsome Match Sets in Nainsook, etc. Hamburgs, all widths and qualities.

LACES

Torchons, Smyrnas, Medici's, new and pretty. Match sets in hand—some qualities. Valenciennes, carefully selected stock, new patterns.

IN LOW PRICES WE LEAD THE WAY.

TAYLOR & HAWKINS

No. 7 West Main Street, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & BROS.,

No. 12 NORTH LIMESTONE ST.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Carriages, Buggies Phaetons etc.

Repairing promptly done and on reasonable terms.

They are also agents for FRAIZER CELEBRATED CARTS. We also have a stock of PONY CARTS on hand.

COME AND SEE US.

BAKER and BROS.

WILSON & STARKS CLOTHIERS!

TAILORS! HATTERS! FURNISHERS!

The Largest House, the Largest Stock and the Largest Business in Our Line in Central Kentucky.

If you need anything in our line don't buy until you have looked through our stock.

We are "leaders" in correct styles and low prices. Farmers are especially invited to make headquarters with us when in town.

WILSON & STARKS,

62, 64 and 66 E. Main Street.

Kaufman, Straus & Co.,

12 EAST MAIN STREET.

New goods are now arriving daily. Laces and embroideries are crowding our shelves from the narrowest to the widest and richest patterns. We show them in all sorts of materials. A treat for the ladies and a wholesome surprise to those who get our prices on them. No lady in Lexington, anticipating to make up Spring Underwear, Children's or Misses' Dresses of White Goods, can afford to miss examining our stock of these goods.

Early Spring Woolen Dress Material.

Novelty Suitings, the rarest and oddest of patterns, new entirely and pleasing to the eye; prices below actual anticipation, ranging from 50c to \$1 per yard. A new line of spring shades of Henriettes just opened, new colors, no change in price in spite of the additional duty on them.

WASH GOODS.

Just received and put in stock a quantity of fine Zephyr Ginghams, all new patterns and coloring, modest pin stripes and checks, Scotch plaids and neat stripes. They are quoted at 30c; we have marked them at 20c per yard. A full line of dress Ginghams in new designs, estimated to be worth 15c; our price is 10c.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SPECIAL SALE.

Forty dozen Children's Muslin Drawers, six button holes, patent facing, at 10c a pair; worth 20c.

Ladies' Mother Hubbard Gown; good muslin, well trimmed at 55c; they are worth 85c.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, "Fruit of the Loom" Cotton, deep hem and tucks above, 25c; worth 40c.

Ladies' walking skirts, deep Cambric ruffle, at 49c; worth 75c.

New Spring Hosiery for Ladies and Gents. We were fortunate in securing many cases of Ladies' Cotton, Lisle and Silk Hose, in both black and fancy, prior to the going into effect of the administrative bill, and our prices thereon will show how these early purchases benefit our customers.

Ladies' regular made fast black Hose, regular price now 35c; we still have them marked 25c.

Ladies' black and colored Lisle Hose, worth 60c; We still offer them at 40c.

Ladies' fancy striped Cotton Hose, boot patterns, costing you now 40c; still marked at 25c.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Colgate Turkish Bath Soap, a full dozen for 50c; 4711 Glycerine different sorts at 42c per box; Espey's Cream, genuine article, 20c; Vaseline, in bottles at 10c; Ammonia, for household purposes; only 10c per quart bottle.

KAUFMAN, STRAUS & CO.